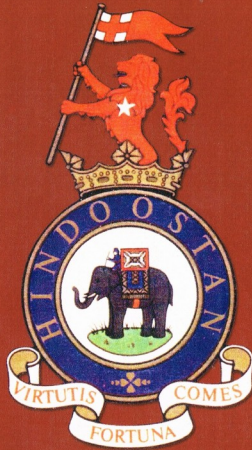


THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT



BATTLEFIELD TOUR

11 - 18 September 2005

TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN
1943

TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN

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MAPS: 1:50,000 LOOSE

To be issued by
Colonel of the Regiment
during the tour

PROGRAMME FOR THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

BATTLEFIELD TOUR

Date	Time	Event	Remarks
Sun 11 Sep	0830	Coach pick-up	Leeds Rail Station
	1520	Latest reporting Heathrow (Note: Latest reporting time is currently 2 hours before departure – this could change due to security at the time)	Terminal 2 Air France desk
	1720	Depart Heathrow	TUNISAIR flight TU791
	2010 (local)	Arrive Tunis Airport Coach transfer to hotel	
	2130	Arrive Sidi Bou Said Hotel	
Mon 12 Sep	0900	Breakfast	
	1000	Tunisia briefing by tour company rep Remainder of day free	Own arrangements
	2000	Dinner	
Tue 13 Sep	0800	Breakfast	
	0900	Depart hotel for Battlefield Tour: Bou Arada, Banana Ridge. Visit Medjez el Bab Cemetery. Packed lunch included	
	1600	Arrive back at hotel	
	2000	Dinner	
Wed 14 Sep	0900	Breakfast	
		Free day	Own arrangements
	2000	Dinner	
Thu 15 Sep	0800	Breakfast	
	0900	Depart hotel for sightseeing trip: KAIROUAN – Known as the 'Holy City' and the coastal town of SOUSSE. Restaurant lunch included	
	1800	Arrive back at hotel	
	2000	Dinner	
Fri 16 Sep	0800	Breakfast	
	0900	Depart hotel for Battlefield Tour: From Banana Ridge to Djebel Bou Aoukaz Visit Massicault Cemetery Packed lunch included	
	1600	Arrive back at hotel	
	2000	Dinner	

Sat 17 Sep	0900	Breakfast	
		Free day	Own arrangements
	2000	Dinner	
Sun 18 Sep	0900	Breakfast	
	1030	Depart hotel for Tunis Airport	
	1320	Depart Tunis	TUNISAIR flight TU790
	1615 (local)	Arrive Heathrow	
	2130 (approx)	Coach party arrives Leeds Rail Station	

BATTLEFIELD TOUR, TUNISIA, 11 – 18 SEPTEMBER 2005

Tour Leader and Speaker – Major General Sir Evelyn Webb-Carter KCVO OBE

Tour Administrator – Major R Heron

Joining the Coach at Leeds:

Major and Mrs R Heron (Bob/Linda)
Lieutenant Colonel W Robins (Robbie)
Major and Mrs D L J Harrap (David/Meike)
Major P B L Hoppe (Peter)
Dom Alberic Stacpoole (Captain) (John)
Captain and Mrs R C Wilson (Bob/Jean)
Ms J E M Gul (Janet)
Mr M S Flaving (Scott)
Mr John and Mr James Ellis (father & son)
Mr and Mrs C Ford (Cyril/Jean)
Mr R L Harvey (Richard)
Mr J O'Neill (John)
Mr and Mrs D Peckover (David/Jeanne)
Mr J E Sargeant (John)
Mr J Smith (Jack)
Mr and Mrs G Poppo (Geoffrey/Patricia)
Mrs P Harley (Patricia)
Mrs I Mallinson (Irene)

Total – 25

Joining the Coach at Woodhall Services (Southbound):

Mr and Mrs L A Balding (Tony/Margaret)

Total – 2

Joining the Tour at Heathrow Airport:

Major General Sir Evelyn and Lady Celia Webb-Carter
Brigadier M R N Bray (Michael)
Brigadier J B K Greenway (John)
Captain G Bullock (Geoffrey)
Mr R Owers (Rodney)
Mr M L Winspear (Leslie)
Mr J Young (John)

Total – 8

Tour Total - 35

THE TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN

For the British Army the Tunisian campaign of March and April 1943 included some of the hardest fighting of the war. The first battles took place in the last days of February on First Army's front, with three determined Axis thrusts – Operation OCHSENKOPF – west from Tunis towards Sedjenane, Beja and Medjez-el-Bab. These attacks fell on the British 46th and 78th Divisions. The country was mountainous, the front long, and the actions on particular axes unconnected. The most formidable thrust, and the hardest fighting, was towards Beja, where a German battlegroup, including seventy-four tanks, fourteen of them the giant Tiger tank, attacked one British battalion of 46th Division after another, echeloned back astride the road from Sidi Nsir. But after three days of battle the German force had only five tanks left, and the approaches to Beja remained in British hands. OCHSENKOPF was called off as a serious attempt to drive First Army westwards, although sporadic fighting continued throughout March.

For the final battles of Tunisia more British divisions were deployed than had been assembled on one battlefield since 1940. In First Army were 6th Armoured Division, 1st, 4th, 46th and 78th Divisions, formed in V and IX Corps. In Eighth Army, apart from the Indian and New Zealand Divisions, were 1st and 7th Armoured Divisions, 50th, 51st and 56th Infantry Divisions: a total of three armoured and seven infantry British divisions under Alexander's command.¹ The two armies, First and Eighth, sometimes regarded each other with more curiosity than enthusiasm. Montgomery had given to Eighth Army a deliberately inculcated sense of superiority: they were the battle-winning veterans who had transformed history; they and their commander were invincible. Montgomery was also openly contemptuous of the handling of First Army. In his view, freely expressed, their battles had lacked "grip", had neglected the principle of concentration, and the balance necessary to keep up the momentum of an attack. Montgomery was also critical of Alexander's power of command. In a letter of 10th April, immediately after the Battle of Wadi Akarit, he wrote to Alexander asking that one or other army should be designated to make the final push, the *schwerpunkt* – and should be reinforced accordingly. He complained of lack of decisive purpose in the conduct of the last stages of the campaign.

These criticisms were not without foundation, but for their part First Army were by no means certain that they had everything to learn from Montgomery's men. The desert had been one thing: fighting in the Tunisian hills was quite another, and in the months since November a great deal of experience had been gained in hard unremitting infantry work which exceeded in its own sphere the experience of the divisions of Eighth Army. At Tebourba, Medjez-El-Bab and Sedjenane, there had been savage fighting, much of it successful. More was to come before 18th Army Group finally broke out of the mountains into the plain of Tunis for the last act. Both armies had their character and their glory.

Alexander's orders were that the main effort should be made by First Army. Anderson's army was to capture Tunis. Eighth Army was to "exert pressure" and keep the enemy from reinforcing his right from his left; and from withdrawing into the Cape Bon Peninsula. The offensive was to start on 22nd April. On the Axis side, Army Group Africa was by now effectively cut off from all sea supply by the operations of the Royal Navy and was critically short of fuel. Shortage of ammunition, however, did not prevent very heavy rates of defensive fire in some of the closing battles.

¹ Divisions were, of course, switched between the two armies as the campaign proceeded.

On the right wing of 18th Army Group, Eighth Army made one more attempt to break north towards Tunis. By hard fighting 4th Indian Division and the New Zealand Division had gained Takrouna on 19th April, and Montgomery was unwisely determined to make one final attack on the night of 28th. But he had already sent his most experienced divisions to First Army. The attack was made by 56th Division, newcomers to Eighth Army, in their first battle. A German counter-attack restored the situation, and Montgomery appreciated that for Eighth Army the campaign was over. Its achievements from Alamein to Enfidaville, its succession of victories, its triumphant march from one end of North Africa to the other were by then renowned and will remain immortal.

In First Army the final attack was christened Operation VULCAN. In these last stages of the campaign British operations appeared to the Germans methodical, but dispersed and disjointed. A gallant attack would be made, but instead of being exploited by fresh troops would be exposed to bombardment and counter-attack. So it was with an attack by IX Corps from west to east south of Goubellat, with 1st and 6th Armoured and 46th Divisions: hard fighting but no breakthrough. So it was on 27th April when V Corps attacked astride the Medjarda River with 78th Division on the left and 1st Division on the right of the valley.

In this latter case, however, the operation drew so strong a German response that it paved the way for VULCAN, a parallel advance by IX Corps whose thrust line lay a few miles further east. VULCAN would be the final blow, made in enough strength at last to achieve decisive results. General Crocker had suffered an accident, and General Horrocks took command of IX Corps for VULCAN. Two infantry divisions – 4th and 4th Indian – were to attack and seize high ground. Two armoured divisions – 6th and 7th – were to pass through. On the preceding day, to distract the enemy's attention from the point of effort, V Corps were to capture the Djebel Bou Aoukaz above the Medjerda Valley to the west. VULCAN was to start in the early hours of 6th May.

The attack was preceded by an overwhelming air attack and a mighty artillery bombardment, with over 16,000 shells falling in two hours on the front of one assaulting British division alone. The infantry advanced remorselessly to their objectives. By mid-morning, 6th May, the armoured divisions were moving forward on Massicault and advancing towards Tunis to find only scattered and spasmodic resistance. Army Group Africa had no resources left. Its command structure was broken. At four o'clock in the afternoon on 7th May the leading troops of the British Army entered Tunis. Scattered pockets of resistance held out, to surrender individually to British troops as Anderson's men surged round Tunis to Hammam Lif and across the neck of the Cape Bon Peninsula. Arnim himself surrendered on 12th May. Including 4th Indian and New Zealand Divisions there were 38,000 British casualties – killed, wounded and missing – in the Tunisian campaign, including over 6,000 dead. Over 100,000 German soldiers passed into Allied captivity – a greater number than taken at Stalingrad a few months before – and nearly 90,000 Italian. Together with other nationalities the total Allied take was 238,000 prisoners. In the six months since the break-out at Alamein the British Army had ridden a turning tide of war. Norway, Dunkirk, Gazala and Singapore could be put aside as nightmares. Ahead, in the new dawn, lay the coasts of Europe.

Extract from "And We Shall Shock Them" by Gen Sir David Fraser

**ALLIED CHAIN OF COMMAND
TUNISIAN CAMPAIGN 1942 – 43**

Commander-in-Chief: EISENHOWER

Deputy: CLARKE
ALEXANDER (Feb 1943)

Chief of Staff: SMITH

Commander, Naval Forces: CUNNINGHAM

Commander, Air Forces: TEDDER

18th Army Group: ALEXANDER (Feb 1943)

US Fifth Army: CLARKE (Jan 1943)

French Forces: GIRAUD
French Army: JUIN

British First Army: ANDERSON

British Eighth Army: MONTGOMERY

V Corps: ALLFREY
78th Div
6th Arm Div (Jan 1943)
4th Div (Apr 1943)
1st Div (March 1943)
|
3 Bde: JAMES

1 DWR 1 KSLI 2 SHERWOOD FORESTERS

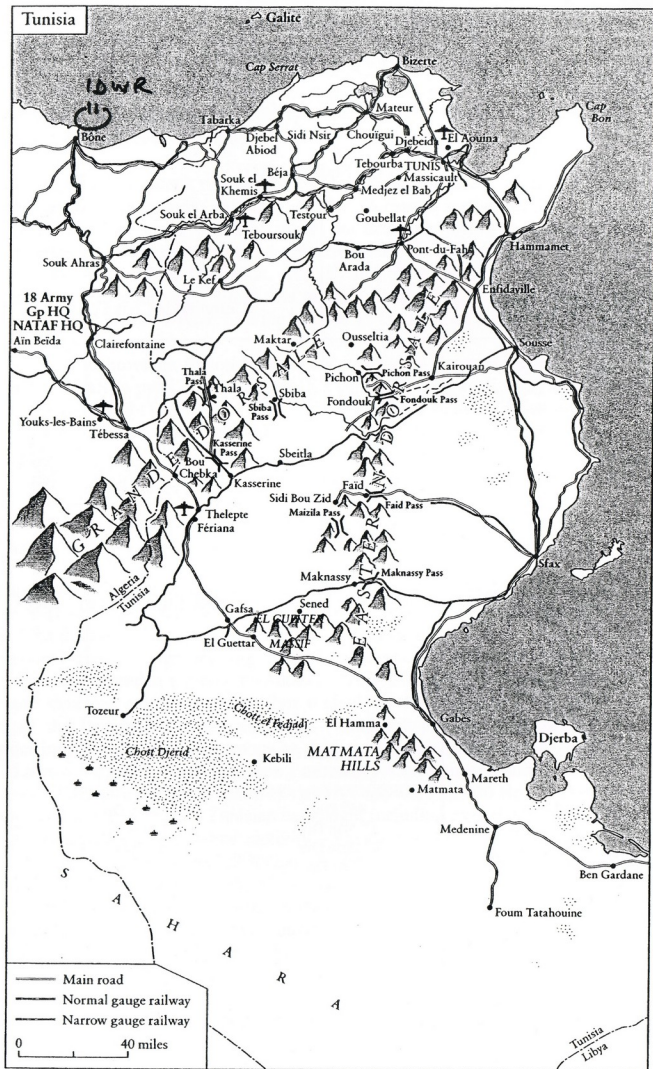
IX Corps: (Mar 1943)
CROCKER
HORROCKS (Apr 1943)
46th Div
1st Arm Div
7th Arm Div
4th Ind Div

X Corps:
HORROCKS
FREYBERG (Apr 1943)
1st Arm Div
7th Arm Div
56th Div

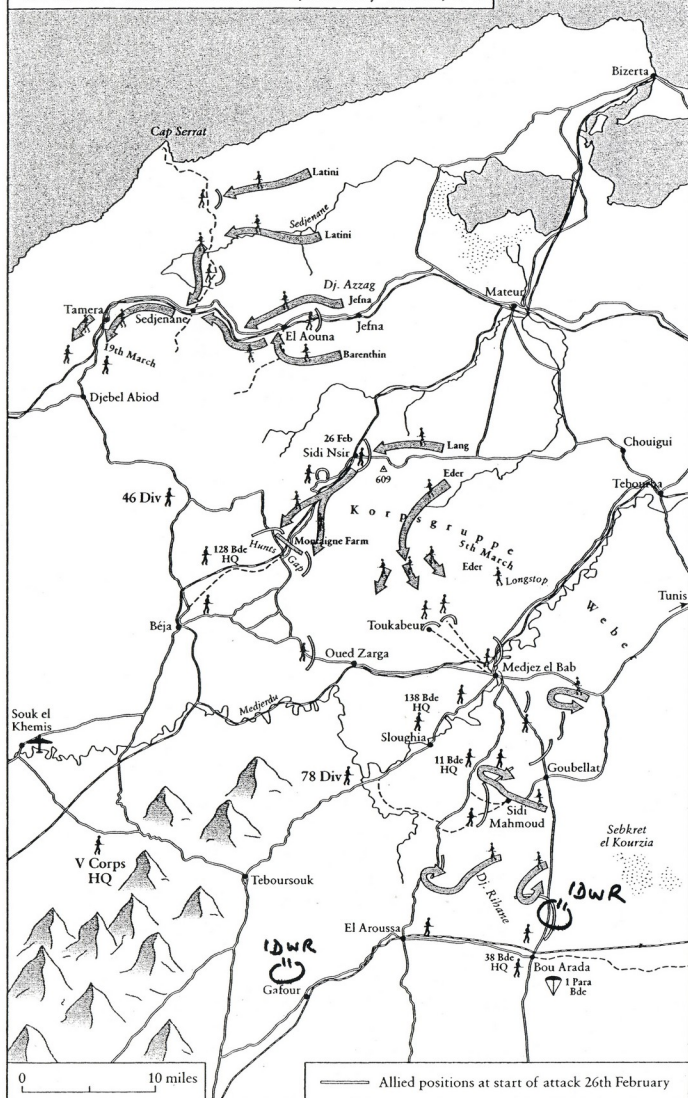
XXX Corps:
LEESE
2nd NZ Div
50th Div
4th Ind Div
201st Gds Bde

US II Corps: FREDENDALL
PATTON (March 1943)
BRADLEY (Apr 1943)

French XIX Corps: KOELTZ



Von Armin's Offensive in the North, February–March, 1943

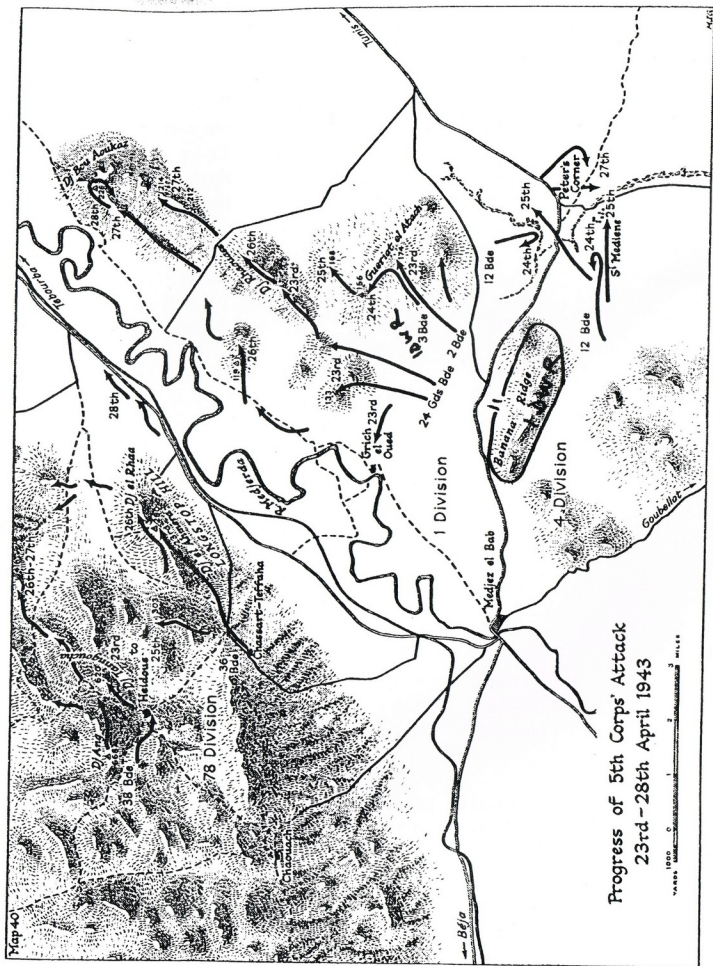


1st BATTALION DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S REGIMENT

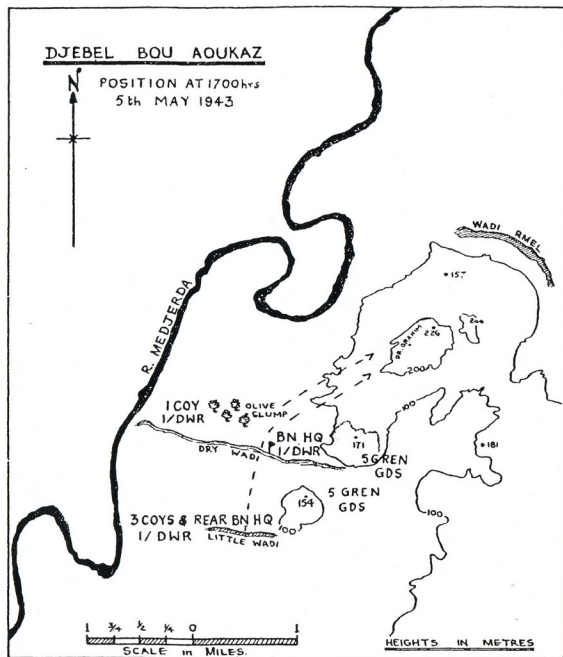
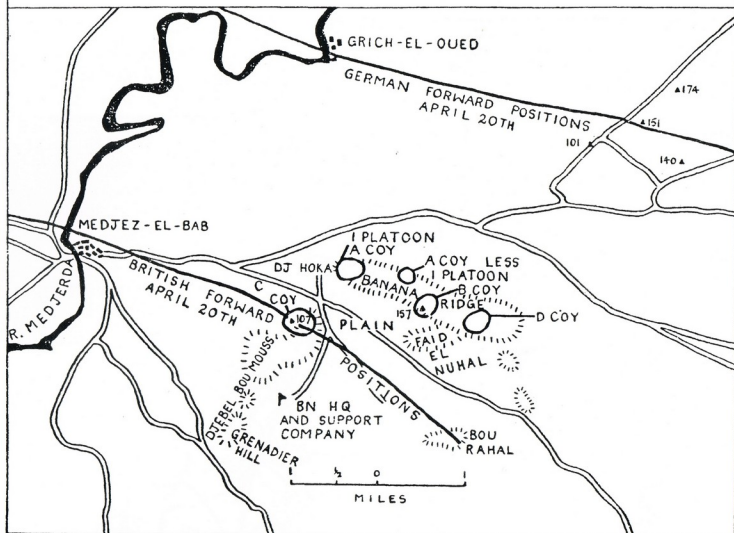
FEBRUARY 1943

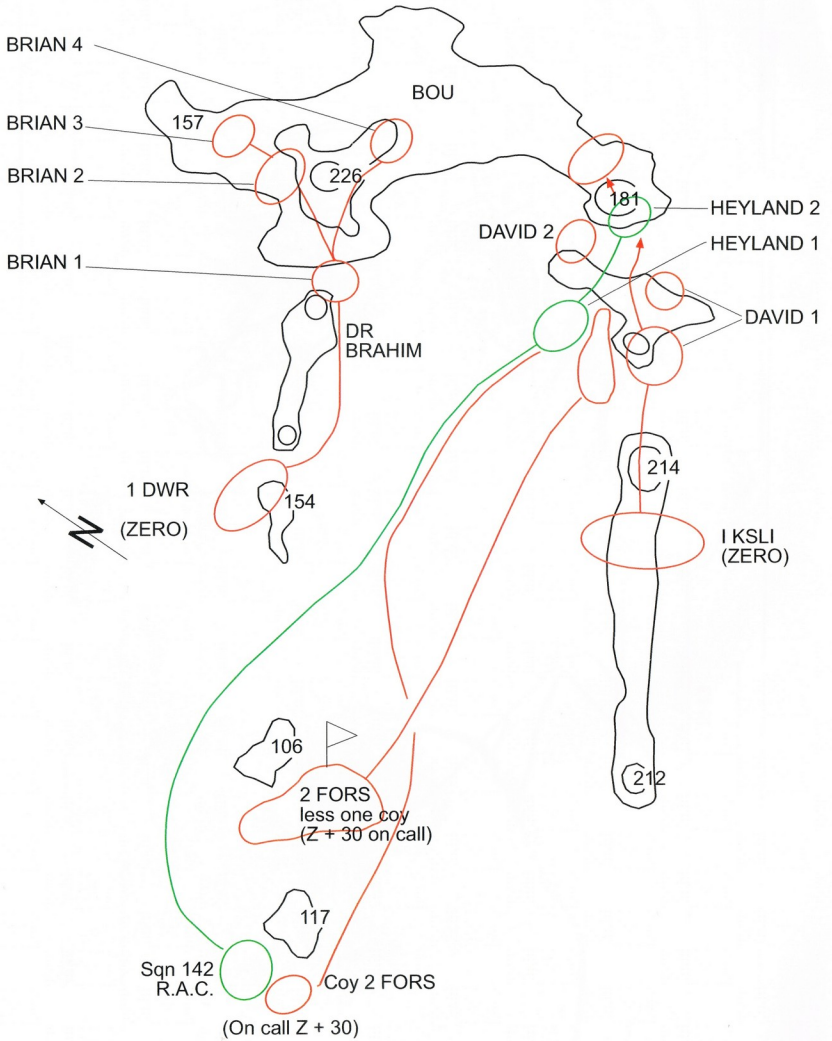
Bn HQ	CO	Lt Col	C D	Armstrong	DSO MC	
	2i/c	Maj	B W	Webb-Carter		
	Adjt	Capt	B	Hindley		
	RSM	WO1	A	French		- Wounded
	QMS	WO2	S	Ambler		
	IO	Capt	J L	Streatfeild	MC	- Wounded
			J	Rowe		- Wounded
	RMO	Capt	A	Paterson	RAMC	
	Padre	Rev	T W	Richardson		
HQ Coy	Comd	Maj	H J T	Sills		
	RQMS	WO2	S	Cherry		
	CSM	WO2	G	Annesley		
	1 Pl	Lt	M E	Curtis		
	2 Pl	Sgt	J	Graham		
	6 Pl	Lt	A D	Siddall		
	MMG Pl	Lt	P V	Lacey		
	QM	Lt	H L	Lyons		
	Support Coy	Comd	Capt	J O	Urmson	
CSM		WO2	W	Seaton		
3 Pl		Lt	W R C	Miller		
4 Pl		Lt	P W	Laycock		
5 Pl		Lt	F N	Potts		
Anti Tank Pl		Lt	N E	Tuckwell		
			E H	Buckland		
A Coy	Comd	Maj	M M	Davie		- 'Wounded'
	2IC	Capt	T F	Huskisson		- Wounded
	† CSM	WO2	A	Hemblys		- Killed
	7 Pl	Lt	J G	Grange		
	8 Pl	Lt	A N W	West-Watson		
	9 Pl	2Lt		Wimpenny		
B Coy	Comd	Capt	A P R	Smith		
	2IC	Capt	A H	Jacobsen		
	CSM	WO2	C	Birch		

	10 Pl	Lt	E T	Rowe		
	11 Pl	2Lt	E H	Buckland		
	† 12 Pl	Lt	L B	Denman	MC	- Killed
C Coy	Comd	Maj	P P	Benson		- Wounded
	2IC	Capt	A G	Peel		- Wounded
	CSM	WO2	S	McCracken		
	13 Pl	Lt	E W	Taylor		
	14 Pl	2Lt	J L	Naylor		
	15 Pl	2Lt	E	Hoyle		
D Coy	Comd	Maj	P R	Faulks		
	2IC	Lt	S R	Turnbull		
	† CSM	WO2	R	Shillette		- Killed
	16 Pl	2Lt	A	Green		- Wounded
	17 Pl	2Lt	J W	Taylor		- Wounded
	18 Pl	Lt	R A	Shelton		
R Coy		Capt	L	Wardle		
		Lt	P P	Sherratt		
	†	Lt	J W	Millard		- Killed
		2Lt	L A	Wraight		



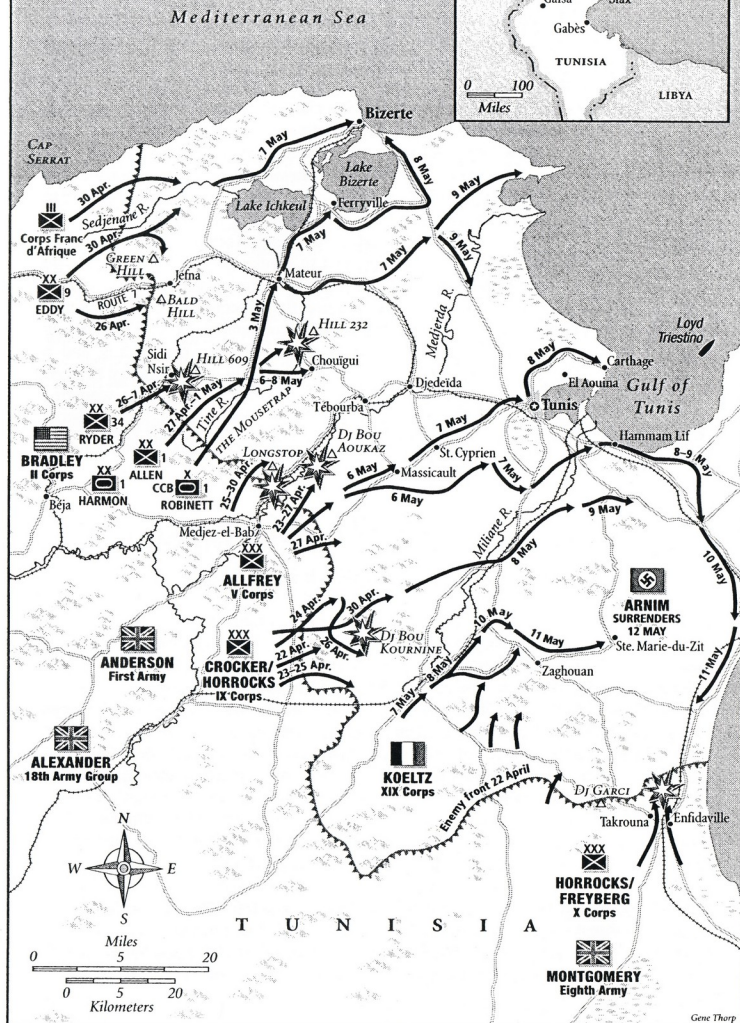
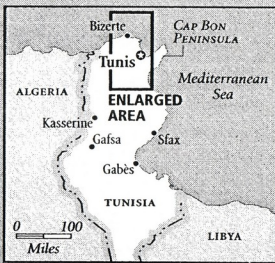
THE ACTION OF THE 1st BATTALION AT BANANA RIDGE AND POINT 174.





FINAL VICTORY IN TUNISIA

APRIL 22–MAY 13, 1943



Gene Thorp

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER

993 LIEUTENANT COLONEL WEBB-CARTER B W

Lt Col B W Webb-Carter has commanded the 1st Battalion The Duke of Wellington's Regiment throughout the recent successful operations carried out by an Infantry Brigade in Tunisia. Throughout this period this officer has shown conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. On the night 20/21st April, his Battalion was holding Banana Ridge, with the vital task of protecting the grouping of Divisional Artillery prior to our attack being launched. During the night the enemy attacked the ridge both frontally and on the flanks and, by 2320 infantry and tanks had penetrated to the rear. Throughout the whole operation the Battalion remained intact, with the exception of a platoon area, which was overrun; knowing at once the seriousness of the situation, the Commanding Officer personally led the relieving force and personally directed the re-occupation of the area penetrated by the enemy. On the 23rd April, the DWR were called upon to restore the position on the Ridge Point 174 - Point 176. Whilst this area was being subjected to continuous shelling, mortar fire and aerial bombing, the Commanding Officer made his reconnaissance for the attack, personally directed it from his Carrier and, once the objective had been gained, established his HQ immediately behind the forward companies. The Commanding Officer's high example of courage and level headedness were outstanding and a pattern to all. On 5th May, the DWR were the left Battalion in the Infantry Brigade attack on Point Bou Aoukaz feature. Despite the fact that he had been wounded whilst on recce the previous day, the Commanding Officer, throughout the battle, showed the finest qualities of determination and initiative and, under his fine leadership, all objectives were reached by dawn and held.

MILITARY CROSS

140631 LIEUTENANT DENMAN L B (killed 6 May 1943)

Bou Arada: A). On the night of 23/24 March, 1943, while returning with his recce patrol, encountered an enemy standing patrol of three. He displayed initiative and coolness in disposing of his patrol in such a way as to bring about the capture of the complete standing patrol from which important information was obtained.

B). On the 6th April, 1943, Lt L B Denman, while in command of the assault troops of a party of about 30 men, engaged in a daylight raid against a position in a large farm held by a superior force of enemy, displayed coolness and great determination. The success of the operation was due in fact partly to his gallantry under fire and also his courage in evacuating the wounded.

121115 CAPTAIN FAULKS P R

Captain Faulks was OC 'D' Company holding the extreme left of Banana Ridge on the night 20/21 April. At 2230 hours this company was attacked from the rear and flanks by superior forces of Germans. The company soon became isolated and had to fight it out until the enemy withdrawal the following morning. For a period the company was

out of touch, even by R/T, with Battalion HQ or other companies. Captain Faulks, by his inspiring leadership and personal gallantry, was the soul of the defence and, by his energetic and enterprising action, organised a defensive locality, including three 25 pdr guns of a Field battery, RA which at first light engaged the enemy in the Mosque on Banana Ridge and routed them. With his runner, Captain Faulks recaptured a section position of his company, enforcing the surrender of seven Germans. In all, the company under Captain Faulks' leadership captured 21 prisoners and inflicted a similar number of casualties on the Germans. The holding of the eastern portion of Banana Ridge, which was of vital importance, was largely due to the leadership of Captain Faulks.

128166 CAPTAIN JACOBSEN A H

This Officer was a company commander during the attack on the Bou Auokaz on May 5/6th. Although his actual objective was a subsidiary feature beyond Point 226, he found himself, through casualties to senior officers and through being unable to attain his company objective in the early stages, the senior officer of the three companies on Point 226. Captain Jacobsen organised the defence of this vital feature with great courage and skill. He made contact with the FOO installed on the feature, and arranged for supporting fire, repelled several counter attacks and, by his unflinching courage and resourcefulness enabled the companies to retain their hold on the feature. Captain Jacobsen occupied his original objective, thus bringing the whole operation to a successful conclusion. At times, through shortage of ammunition and heavy casualties, the situation looked very precarious but, by his example and energetic action, Captain Jacobsen inspired the defence to hold on to the limit.

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL

3853977 SGT GOLDSBOROUGH F

For courage, determination and devotion to duty on April 23rd and May 5/6th, 1943. After the occupation of Hill 174 on Apr 23rd the company was subjected to heavy mortar and MG fire when digging in. Sgt Goldsborough, who was commanding his platoon, went forward by himself, attacked an enemy post with grenades and brought back a prisoner. He returned and went out at once with two men and attacked another post. He then took out a full section himself and attacked another post. They remained a long time with little covering fire and eventually returned with 10 prisoners, Sgt Goldsborough himself coming back several minutes after the section. He immediately asked permission to take out another patrol but was forbidden to do so. During the whole of this time the company was subjected to heavy fire and was suffering casualties. During the attack on Hill 226 on May 5/6th, this NCO led his men with great skill and courage, engaging the enemy in a number of strong positions until they were either killed or driven off their positions. He attacked the ridge three times before the enemy were finally overcome. His courage and determination were an example to his men and, but for his inspiring leadership, it is doubtful whether the force would have reached the position on Point 226 that they did. Under heavy MG

fire Sgt Goldsborough re-organised his platoon and defended his position stubbornly against a heavy counter attack and then drove the enemy off, inflicting severe casualties on him.

MILITARY MEDAL

4610108 SGT HALL G

This NCO was platoon sergeant in one of the companies which attacked the Bou Aoukaz feature. During the night 5/6th May ammunition ran short and at first light Sgt Hall went out to contact the company on the Dr Brahim feature with a view to replenishing the ammunition supply of his company. In spite of the failure of a previous company who were driven back by heavy MG fire, Sgt Hall achieved his object and brought back both ammunition and his party complete. Later, Sgt Hall went out to stalk a pair of snipers who were installed in a rock 'sangan'. He manoeuvred himself into position with a mortar and, having broken the 'sangan' with accurate mortar fire, he disposed of the snipers. Sgt Hall's conduct throughout the battle was an inspiring example to his men.

MENTION IN DESPATCHES

4608561 SGT BREARLEY W

The King has been graciously pleased to approve that the following be Mentioned in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in North Africa.

MEDJEZ-EL-BAB WAR CEMETERY

Tunisia

Location: Medjez-el-Bab is 60 kilometres west of Tunis. The Cemetery is situated 3 kilometres west of Medjez-el-Bab on the road to Le Kef (Route P5).

Visiting Information: The cemetery gates are not locked, so it is possible to visit the cemetery, including Saturdays and Sundays, when it is unstaffed. However, the register and visitors' book will not be available outside normal working hours, as they are kept locked in the gardeners toolshed. The gardeners hours of work are: July and August (Summer Hours) Monday - Thursday 06.00 - 14.00 Friday 06.00 - 13.00 September - June (Winter Hours) Monday - Thursday 07.00 - 12.00 and 13.00 - 17.00 Friday 07.00 - 12.00 and 13.00 - 16.00 Month of Ramadan Monday - Friday 08.00 - 15.00

Historical Information: In May 1943, the war in North Africa came to an end in Tunisia with the defeat of the Axis powers by a combined Allied force. The campaign began on 8 November 1942, when Commonwealth and American troops made a series of landings in Algeria and Morocco. The Germans responded immediately by sending a force from Sicily to northern Tunisia, which checked the Allied advance east in early December. In the south, the Axis forces defeated at El Alamein withdrew into Tunisia along the coast through Libya, pursued by the Allied Eighth Army. By mid April 1943, the combined Axis force was hemmed into a small corner of north-eastern Tunisia and the Allies were grouped for their final offensive. Medjez-el-Bab was at the limit of the Allied advance in December 1942 and remained on the front line until the decisive Allied advances of April and May 1943. There are 2,903 Commonwealth servicemen of the Second World War buried or commemorated in MEDJEZ-EL-BAB WAR CEMETERY. 385 of the burials are unidentified. Special memorials commemorate three soldiers buried in Tunis (Borgel) Cemetery and one in Youks-les-Bains Cemetery, whose graves are now lost. Within the cemetery stands the MEDJEZ-EL-BAB MEMORIAL, bearing the names of almost 2,000 men of the First Army who died during the operations in Algeria and Tunisia between 8 November 1942 and 19 February 1943, and those of the First and Eighth Armies who died in operations in the same areas between 20 February 1943 and 13 May 1943, and who have no known graves. The five First World War burials in Medjez-el-Bab War Cemetery were brought in from Tunis (Belvedere) Cemetery or in Carthage (Basilica Karita) Cemetery in 1950.

Roll of Honour:

Tpr Sydney Andrew	Pte Ronald Edley	Cpl Goerge Hodgins	Tpr Norman Smith
Sgt Thomas Barnes	Major Thomas Foweraker	LSgt James Holmes	Pte Cyril Thomsett
Tpr Jack Bonfield	LCpl Edwin Frost	Pte Albert Hornby	Tpr George Todd
Tpr Douglas Braby	Major Anthony Gibson	Tpr Tom McCausland	Pte Tom Waterhouse
Tpr Geoffrey Brown	Sgt Harry Gibson	Tpr Henry Mills	Pte Harold Whiteley
Pte Arthur Clarey	Pte Francis Green	Tpr Ernest Mortimer	Pte William Whiteley
Lt George W Cook	Sgt Charles Greenwood	Pte Abraham Oade	LSgt Frank Wilks
LSgt John Cunningham	Tpr Douglas Gribbin	LCpl Charles Orton	Cpl Clifford Woodcock
CSgt David Daykin	Tpr Guildford Hamshar	Pte George Rhodes	
Pte Bertram Dayle	Pte Williams Harris	Major Geoff Rothery	
Tpr Charles Doig	CSM Albert Hemblys	Tpr William Rutherford	

MASSICAULT WAR CEMETERY

Tunisia

Location: Massicault War Cemetery is about 25 kilometres south-west of Tunis on Route P5 to Medjez-el-Bab.

Visiting Information: The cemetery gates are not locked, so it is possible to visit the cemetery, including Saturdays and Sundays, when it is unstaffed. However, the register and visitors' book will not be available outside normal working hours, as they are kept locked in the gardeners toolshed. The gardeners hours of work are: July and August (Summer Hours) Monday - Thursday 06.00 - 14.00 Friday 06.00 - 13.00 September - June (Winter Hours) Monday - Thursday 07.00 - 12.00 and 13.00 - 17.00 Friday 07.00 - 12.00 and 13.00 - 16.00 Month of Ramadan Monday - Friday 08.00 - 15.00

Historical Information: In May 1943, the war in North Africa came to an end in Tunisia with the defeat of the Axis powers by a combined Allied force. The campaign began on 8 November 1942, when Commonwealth and American troops made a series of landings in Algeria and Morocco. The Germans responded immediately by sending a force from Sicily to northern Tunisia, which checked the Allied advance east in early December. Meanwhile, in the south, the Axis forces defeated at El Alamein were withdrawing into Tunisia along the coast through Libya, pursued by the Allied Eighth Army. By mid April 1943, the combined Axis force was hemmed into a small corner of north-eastern Tunisia and the Allies were grouped for their final offensive. Many of those buried at Massicault War Cemetery died in the preparation for the final drive to Tunis in April 1943 and in that advance at the beginning of May. The cemetery contains 1,576 Commonwealth burials of the Second World War, 130 of them unidentified.

Roll of Honour:

Tpr Geoffrey Ackroyd	Tpr Alex Duncan	Pte Harry Jubb	LCpl William Stephens
Pte John Betts	Pte Ronald Feltham	LCpl Derrick Lloyd	Pte Claude Stuart
Pte Stanley Blount	Pte Percy Garlick	Pte Albert McGlone	Pte Walter Sunderland
Pte George F Brown	Pte Thomas Hadley	Pte William Mernor	Pte John Walls
Pte Jack Butler	Pte E Handshaw	Lt John W Millard	Pte George Ward
LCpl George Cadman	Pte George Hatto	Sgt Jack Myers	Tpr Charles Wardle
Pte Stanley Clarke	Tpr George Hawkrigde	Pte Albert Page	Pte Herbert Wells
Pte George Cooper	Pte Thomas Hoop	Pte Jack Pullan	Pte John Wilds
LSgt Alex Crawford	Pte Harry Huckle	Tpr George Robinson	Pte Joseph Williams
Pte Davis	Pte George Hunt	Tpr George Robinson	Pte Raymond Woodrow
Lt Leslie B Denman	Pte Hutt	Pte Eric Senior	Pte Thomas Wright
Cpl James Dixon	Pte Robert Jasper	CSM Reginald Shilleto	

